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Corporations in themselves make immorality just as often as they make morality. Corporations are the creatures of interests. It is the insuring of interests that makes morality. Incorporating an interest primarily stimulates all the predatory and domineering traits of the persons conscious of the interest. Their very incorporation makes opposing interests relatively weaker. If the latter incorporate, the struggle between the interests is fiercer than ever, till one corporation submits to the other, or both are subordinated to a third. M. Durkheim is undoubtedly correct that incorporation of interests does facilitate the process of adjusting them, just as a pitched battle between armies is more decisive than desultory guerilla warfare. His psychology of the process is not clear. He should emphasize the interests, which are the principals in the process, not the corporations, which are merely their forms of arrangement.

A. W. S.

Studien zur Geschichte der englischen Lohnarbeiter. Von GUSTAV F. STEFFEN. Erster Band. Stuttgart: Hobbing & Büchle, 1901. Pp. 511.

THE plan of the author includes an investigation of the actual economic condition of English workingmen and their families from the earliest times down to the present day. He seeks to give as exact a presentation as possible of the income, consumption, and standard of life, on the basis of historical, statistical, and documentary materials. In the introduction, under the head of "Method of Historical Study," we have a definition of the "standard of life," an account of the sources and authorities used, and a survey of the six periods of rising and falling purchasing power which he thinks are revealed by the facts of the history. In the present volume there is a study of four periods: the changes in social conditions of working people during the development of the wage system, up to 1350; the changes in the economic and legal position of the English wage-workers during the decline of feudalism (1350-1540); the economic position of the English wage-workers during the successful state regulation of the labor contract (1540-1660); and the period of the transition to the factory system (1660-1760). The recent periods will be taken up in a future volume. Three colored statistical tables are printed to furnish a survey of the movements of wages and prices during long periods.

C. R. HENDERSON.